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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/813,117	03/21/2001	Stefan Burstrom	08385.0010-00000	8097

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EXAMINER

KIANERSI, MITRA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2145

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/18/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

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mailroom@bskb.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/813,117

Applicant(s)

BURSTROM, STEFAN

Examiner

Mitra Kianersi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-32 and 35-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2,3,33 and 34 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,4-32 and 35-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 April 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 0000944-9.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07/30/01, 03/20/02, 11/26/02.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

Information Disclosure Statement

A copy of the initialed Form PTO-1449 will be mailed to the applicant.

Claims 1, 4-32, 35-43 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 4-32, 35-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ludwig et al. (UK Patent Application, GB 2282506) and further in view of Pettersson et al. (WO 01/26032 A1).

1. As per claim 1, a method for providing an electronic information service in a computer system connected to a network, (fig. 1 illustrates an arrangement for providing an electronic information service in a computer system which is connected to a network, and Fig. 4 is a block diagram illustrating how a plurality of geographically dispersed MLANs of the type shown in Fig.3 can be connected via a wide area network), Fig.4 is a block diagram illustrating how a plurality of geographically dispersed MLANs of the type shown in Fig.3 can be connected via a wide area network), number of users being able to write information into and read information from the electronic information service the computer system via the network, (fig. 2A and fig. 31D illustrate a box labeled as "multimedia document editors" or box 524 the mail system) the method comprising:
-creating a first information object comprising a partial area of a virtual pixel area into which a plurality of users can write information and from which the plurality of users can read information, Ludwig In page 73 discloses that after the snapshot to be shared is

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displayed on all CMWs, each participant may telepoint on or annotate the snapshot, which actions and results are displayed on the CMW screens of all participants. This is preferably accomplished by monitoring the actions made at the CMW (e.g., by tracking mouse movements) and sending these "operating system commands" to the CMWs of the other participants, rather than continuously exchanging bitmaps, as would be the case with traditional "remote control" products. As illustrated in Figure 28, the original unchanged snapshot is stored in a first bitmap 210a. A second bitmap 210b stores the combination of the original snapshot and any annotations. Thus, when desired (e.g., by clicking on a CLEAR button located in each participant's Share window, as illustrated in Figure 2B), the original unchanged snapshot can be restored (i.e., erasing all annotations) using bitmap 210a. Selective erasures can be accomplished by copying into (i.e., restoring) the desired erased area of bitmap 210b with the corresponding portion from bitmap 210a. Rather than causing a new Share window to be created whenever a snapshot is shared, it is possible to replace the contents of an existing Share window with a new image. This can be achieved in either of two ways. First, the user can click on the GRAB button and then select a new window whose contents should replace the contents of the existing Share window. Second, the user can click on the REGRAB button to cause a (presumably modified) version of the original source window to replace the contents of the existing Share window.

-transmitting the first information object via the network to a first user included in the plurality of the users, (the following step is obvious because a partial area of a virtual pixel area means a part of display area), which pixel area contains information written by users from among said plurality of users, (Ludwig on page 2, lines 30-34 teaches the user's activities on a screen display)

-receiving a second information object from the first user including a modification of at least part of the partial area of the virtual pixel area, (Ludwig et al. discloses that rather than causing a new Share window to be created whenever a snapshot is shared, it is possible to replace the contents of an existing Share window with a new image. This can be achieved in either of two ways. First, the user can click on the GRAB button and then select a new window whose contents should replace the contents of the existing Share

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window. Second, the user can click on the REGRAB button to cause a (presumably modified) version of the original source window to replace the contents of the existing Share window. This is particularly useful when one participant decides to share a long document that cannot be displayed on the screen in its entirety. For example, the user might display the first page of a spreadsheet on his screen, use the SHARE button to share that page, discuss, and perhaps annotate it. Then return to the spreadsheet application in position to the next page, use the REGRAB button to share the new page, and so on. This mechanism represents a simple, effective step toward application sharing. The Expert forwards the multimedia mail message to both caller 272 and the other participant, and all three of them review the video enclosure in detail and discuss the concern raised by caller 272. They share certain relevant data as described above and realize that they need to ask a quick question of another remote expert. They add that expert to the call (resulting in the addition of a fourth image to the video mosaic, also not shown) for less than a minute while they obtain a quick answer to their question. They then continue their three-way call until the Expert provides his advice and then adjourns the call. The Expert composes a new multimedia mail message, recording his image and audio synchronized to the screen displays resulting from his simultaneous interaction with his CMW (e.g., running a program that performs certain calculations and displays a graph while the Expert illustrates certain points by telepointing on the screen, during which time his image and spoken words are also captured). He sends this message to a number of sales force recipients whose identities are determined automatically by an outgoing mail filter that utilizes a database of information on each potential recipient (e.g., selecting only those whose clients have investment policies which allow this type of investment). The Expert then receives an audio and visual reminder that a particular video feed (e.g., a short segment of a financial cable television show new financial instruments) will be triggered automatically in a few minutes. He uses this time to search his local securities database, which is dynamically updated from financial information feeds (e.g., prepared from a broadcast textual stream of current financial events with indexed headers that automatically applies data filters to select incoming events relating to certain securities).

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-updating the virtual pixel area utilizing the second information object. ((Fig. 30, part 504, time sensitive and time dependent media, Ludwig)

Ludwig do not explicitly teach first information object including a position-coding pattern having sufficient resolution to define a track of a drawing device; however Pettersson teach a method where the coding pattern comprises a plurality of nominal positions, each of said marks being associated with one of said plurality of nominal positions and the value of each mark being determined by its location relative to its nominal position.

Therefore it is obvious to one ordinary skill in the art to combine Ludwig invention with Pettersson coding pattern because the value of each mark is determined instead by how it is located relative to its nominal position. As the value is based on the location of the mark, all the marks can have an identical appearance. The coding pattern is consequently simple to apply on the product. Furthermore, the detection of the marks is simple to carry out and unaffected by the presence of other marks on the product Which is not part of the coding pasterns. In addition, the coding pattern can be realized more simply using other technology than optical technology, for example as a chemical, electrical or mechanical pattern. The design of the mark also means that a product which is provided with a coding pattern will be more esthetically pleasing when the mark is optical readable. Finally, it is possible to have a large distance between the marks in relation to the density of the information, which means that the coding pattern is less sensitive to motion blur which can arise during the reading.

2. Claims 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 35, and 36-43, teach the same limitation as claim 1 and are rejected by the same rational.

3. As per claim 4, further comprising receiving a request from the first user for the partial area of the virtual pixel area. (Fig.41 illustrate how a partial of the display is occupied with receiving request from the users boxes 261-263, Ludwig)

4. As per claim 5, further comprising receiving a request from the first user for the partial area of the virtual pixel area, (Fig.4 is a block diagram illustrating how a plurality of geographically dispersed MLANs of the type shown in Fig.3 can be connected via a wide area network) and wherein creating the first information object comprising the partial area

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of the virtual pixel area comprises creating the first information object in response to the request from the first user which pixel area contains information written by users from among said plurality of users, (Ludwig on page 2, lines 30-34 teaches the user's activities on a screen display)

5. As per claim 6, wherein the virtual pixel area includes a background image. (Fig.41 illustrate windows overlapping each other and the background shown as white color on black and white paper, Ludwig).

6. As per claim 7, wherein creating the first information object comprises including a background image in the first information object. (Fig.41 or Fig.42 illustrate any opened windows has a background color, Ludwig)

7. As per claim 8, wherein the virtual pixel area comprises a plurality of graphical files. (Fig.41 window 204 illustrates collaboration initiator as different graphical files, Ludwig).

8. As per claim 9, wherein creating the first information object comprises including an information image in the first information object. (Fig. 30, multimedia document components, Ludwig)

9. As per claim 10, further comprising selecting an information image based on user parameters specific to the first user, and wherein creating the first information object comprises including the information image in the first information object. (Fig.41 illustrate how a partial of the display is occupied with receiving request from the users boxes 261-263, Ludwig)

10. As per claim 11, wherein creating the first information object comprises including a banner ad in the first information object. (Fig. 30, multimedia document components, Ludwig)

11. As per claim 12, wherein creating the first information object comprises including a banner ad targeted to the first user in the first information object. (Fig. 30, multimedia document components, Ludwig)

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12. As per claim 13, further comprising notifying a second user when the virtual pixel area has been updated. (Fig. 30, part 504, time sensitive and time dependent media, Ludwig)

13. As per claim 14, further comprising notifying a second user if a portion of the virtual pixel area specified by the second user is updated as a result of updating the virtual pixel area utilizing the second information object. (Fig. 30, part 504, time sensitive and time dependent media, Ludwig)

14. As per claim 18, further comprising transmitting the modification to a second user who has previously been provided with a portion of the graphical image affected by the modification. (Fig. 30, multimedia document components, Ludwig)

15. As per claim 20, wherein receiving over the computer network the modification of the graphical image from the first user comprises receiving a set of locations determined with respect to a position-coding pattern having a known relationship to the portion of the graphical image. (Fig 2, a-d show how a mark can be designed and how it can be located relative to its nominal position 6, Page 13, Pettersson)

16. As per claim 21, wherein a plurality of graphical files represent sections of the graphical image. (The step is obvious, since the info, objects are transmission of files).

17. As per claim 22, further comprising transmitting a banner ad to the first user. (Fig. 30, editors, Ludwig)

18. As per claim 23, further comprising transmitting to the first user a banner ad whose content is targeted to the first user. (Fig. 30, multimedia document components, Ludwig)

19. As per claim 27, wherein the message has associated therewith a fixed time in which the message will remain in said position on the virtual area, the method further comprising, removing the message from said position on the virtual area after elapse of said fixed time period. (Fig. 30, part 504, time sensitive and time dependent media, Ludwig)

20. As per claim 31, wherein displaying the portion of the graphical image to the first user comprises displaying the portion of the graphical image on a computer monitor. (Ludwig on page 2, lines 30-34 teach the user's activities on a screen display).

21. As per claim 32, wherein displaying the portion of the graphical image to the first user comprises printing the portion of the graphical image with a printer. (Fig. 8, a recording the data, Ludwig)

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mitra Kianersi whose telephone number is (571) 272-3915. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-4:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Cordone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Mitra Kianersi
Jan/08/2007


JASON CARDONE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER